



the late Benjamin F. Hart, a purser in the United States Navy.  
An act for the relief of David Murphy.  
An act for the relief of James W. Campbell, of Elkton, Missouri.  
An act for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and their sureties.  
An act for the relief of Isaac Cobb.  
An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Jas. C. Watson, of Georgia.  
An act for the relief of Gustava A. De Russey, late an acting purser in the navy.  
*House Joint Resolutions.*  
A joint resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.  
A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ratify and confirm an exchange of bonds between the United States and Charles Reynolds, of the city of Natchez, and State of Mississippi.  
A resolution approving and confirming an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, entitled "An act to provide for the selection of places for location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes."  
A resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to legalize certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and Oregon.  
A resolution providing for the binding of certain documents.  
A resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the journals and public documents.  
A resolution changing the name of the St. Peter's river, Minnesota Territory.  
A resolution accepting from Giuseppe Fagnani a portrait of Henry Clay, and ordering it to be placed in the Library of Congress.

## PRIVATE.

A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth F. Thornton, of the Territories of Oregon.  
A resolution for the relief of Elizabeth Previtt, widow and executrix of Robert C. Previtt, deceased.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

## RECOLLECT.

That after the 30th of this month, the postage of the *Era*, if paid in advance, for any distance, will be only 26 cents a year, or 6½ cents quarterly.

And RECOLLECT, too, that payment of postage in advance may be made at the office where the paper is delivered.

September 18, 1852.

## CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rapidly the circle of anti-slavery readers, and that they may be kept fully advised of the political doings during the present campaign, we have concluded to offer the *Era* to clubs for four months, which will embrace the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which official results will be made public, on the following terms:

Ten copies will be sent from the 1st of September to the 1st of January, for Five Dollars—the person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

## STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year . . . . . \$2  
Three copies, one year . . . . . 5  
Five copies, one year . . . . . 8  
Ten copies, one year . . . . . 15  
Ten copies, six months . . . . . 1  
Ten copies, three months . . . . . 8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-annual, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) will entitle for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, the case may be.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Secretary of the Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, acknowledges the receipt of a contribution of \$20, in aid of its funds, from several gentlemen of Baltimore. This is indeed encouraging. Just think of it: while Northern Compromise Whig and Democratic politicians resolve to "disown" and "resist" agitation of the subjects of Slavery, gentlemen in a slave State contribute "material aid" for the circulation of such speeches as Sumner's, Mann's, &c. The letter enclosing this contribution, says:

"It will be a burning shame if such speeches as those of Sumner, Mann, Giddings, Durkee, Townsend, &c., remain unknown to the great mass of the people of the country, for the want of the means to print them. Let the people know, from week to week, the doings and needs of the Association, and the needful funds must be forthcoming."

The men composing the Independent Democratic Association exceedingly regret their inability to furnish the documents heretofore ordered as early as desirable. They have now on hand, a supply of Horace Mann's speech, Mr. Sumner's speech, Mr. Giddings' speech on the Platforms, Mr. Townsend's speech, and "The Platform." The editions of the "Documents for the Canvass" and Mr. Chase's letter to Mr. Butler, are exhausted. Orders for the speeches above named are solicited. The new postage law will go into effect on 30th of September, instant. Persons ordering documents to be sent by mail, should send a sufficient amount to cover the postage, so that the postage may be prepaid. Address

A. M. GANGER,

Secretary Independent Democratic Association  
Washington, September 20, 1852.

"A LADY from New England, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches and the rudiments of two foreign languages, desires a situation as teacher, either in a family or school. Address M. Y., at the office of the *National Era*.

SOUTHERN SUBSCRIBERS.—A gentleman in Virginia, sending on his subscription for the *Era*, deplores the decease of the *Southern Press*, that "faithful sentinel on the watch-tower" of the South. He writes—"I am a South Carolinian by birth, a Democrat in principle, and have been Southern Rights since Wilcox introduced his Proviso. I own no slaves, and probably never shall; but I do sincerely desire a continued union of these States upon the principles on which we entered the Confederacy, and no other."

He thinks the North has violated these principles: that the *Era* is aiding and abetting in the work, and desires to keep himself informed of our movements. We are glad to have him for a reader. We, too, go for the Union, and upon State Rights principles; and we hope to convince our Georgia subscribers that we completely repudiate all candidates, and sustain the nomination of Mr. Hale, the only nomination that does justice to the Constitution, to the sentiments of the Fathers of the country, and to Northern Sentiment, on the question of Slavery.

The question among politicians is, How will this nomination affect the relative strength of the old parties? The Whig leaders feel disheartened, the Democratic, exultant, when Hale was first nominated. The former now hope that their Party will not suffer so much as they apprehended; the latter still calculate upon great advantages from the nomination. The *Baltimore Clipper* is in very little trouble about it. "We are disposed to believe," it says, "that it will not have a material influence on the result of the election. It will not be supported by the leading Free-Soilers, who have

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, it is stated, intends to leave for Europe the latter part of this month, where he will continue till the Presidential election.

LORD ELGIN, the Governor of Canada, has been recalled.

## A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The chaotic condition in which Parties found themselves a few months ago, is gradually disappearing. Things are assuming determinate shapes and relations; irregular movements have ceased to attract much attention; and it would now seem that the two old political parties will encounter little interference from any quarter except the Free Soil organization.

The prompt ratification, by the leaders of the Radical Democracy of New York, of the nomination of Mr. Pierce, showed that there was no prospect of an open division of the Party on the Presidential question, and prepared the way for the adoption of the Baltimore platform by the State Democratic Conventions of New York and Massachusetts, and for the reorganization of the Hunker Democracy in Vermont.

In the last-named State, the Free Democracy, which at the last State election numbered twice as many as the Hunker, has lost in number, though not in moral strength. In Massachusetts, the Coalition Democrats, though in fact unfavorable to the Fugitive Law, and determined to keep up a good understanding with the Free-Soilers, swallowed without a grimace the entire Baltimore platform, Fugitive Law and all. Nowhere in the North has there been any indication of an open rupture in the Democratic Party: the politicians and party presses are unanimous for the nomination. That there is disaffection among the rank and file, we know: our observation and correspondence leave us in no doubt on this point. It shows itself now, by a want of the ordinary party enthusiasm, and may reveal itself in November in a more positive form.

The Webster movement, it was thought by some, would operate disastrously upon the fortunes of the Whig Party, but few now attach any importance to it. It is a mere ripple on the surface. With no Principle to give it vitality, it necessarily languishes. No respectable Party in this country can be created out of devotion to a man. Mr. Webster claimed to be a Whig—but to be regardless of Whig Principles and Whig usages. His friends went into a National Whig Convention, called and organized according to the usages of the Party. The doctrines and policy he approved of, saw adopted by the Convention, and then they submitted his claim to be a Presidential candidate to the consideration of that body. They were fairly voted down—his claim was not satisfied against, regularly and fairly, without fraud or trickery—and another gentleman put in nomination. In accordance with the usages which have always prevailed among the old Parties, he ought to have submitted, and to have objected at once to any movement of his friends, calculated to embarrass his Party, which, acting through a Convention deemed "regular" by himself, had declined to select him as its standard-bearer. Had the Convention been guilty of fraud, had it proclaimed Principles repugnant to the Whig creed, or destructive, in Mr. Webster's judgment, of or wrong?

Such is the opinion entertained of the North by one of the editors of the *Union*, which professes to be *national*, free from any sectional feeling or prejudice.

The same editorial goes on to say—

"This heinous wrong, this monster injustice, is perpetrated by a Government which pretends to protect our rights! Does the history of any despotism in Europe furnish an instance of such wholesale robbery? But enormous as this injustice in itself, it swells into still more gigantic proportions, when we contemplate the end it is designed to accomplish. We are reduced to our right of self-preservation, for what? That the energy of our property, and our liberty may, with increased facilities and augmented strength, accomplish his purposes in the political degradation of the South?"

Again :

"The South is excluded from the enjoyment of the public lands, and they are parcelled out among the partisans of Abolition. Every increment is extended to the pauper population of Europe to fill up this vacant land, and in return for the bounty, they enlist with all their savage vehemence in their crusade against slavery. Thus the present policy of the Federal Government is to add to the public lands will inevitably compass the destruction of slavery. Connect this disastrous combination with the inequality and injustices of the policy itself, and say, if ever any Government, the most corrupt and despotic, trampled upon its subjects with such circumstances of outrage, insult, and wrong?"

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